

## THE COMMONWEALTH.

**Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.**  
The market has been singularly inert and sluggish for the low and medium grades, which have constituted the bulk of the offerings. But the most noteworthy feature was not a sharp decline in prices, as none occurred, but rather the dullness and flatness of the market at the extreme depression which had been mainly established previously. In those grades and every thing nondescript of either type prices have softened somewhat, but at the close there is a steadier feeling, and we can not reduce our quotations for any grade of either type. All that can be said is that prices have been nearer the inside limits of our quotations. From good medium leaf up, Burley tobacco has sold decidedly more favorably, good and fine cutters showing a rise of 10c to 15c, good and fine fillers 10c to 15c, and wrappers firm at the previous high prices. Dark and heavy styles of low and medium grades fall under the foregoing report, while good and fine grades have been firm throughout. Crop advices have been favorable, and cutting is making good progress in some sections. We quote 1885 tobacco as follows, for full weight packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley.
Trash.....	\$1.50 to 1.75	\$2.00 to 2.50
Common leaf.....	2.00 to 2.50	3.00 to 3.50
Medium leaf.....	2.50 to 3.00	3.50 to 4.00
Good leaf.....	3.00 to 3.50	4.00 to 4.50
Common leaf.....	3.50 to 4.00	4.50 to 5.00
Medium leaf.....	4.00 to 4.50	5.00 to 5.50
Good leaf.....	4.50 to 5.00	5.50 to 6.00
Selections.....	5.00 to 5.50	6.00 to 6.50
Wrappers.....	6.00 to 6.50	7.00 to 7.50

### Miscellaneous Items.

**JOHN AMBROSIO**, thirteen, living near Owensville, died from injuries received by being thrown from a horse.

The largest pension ever paid in the United States was paid at the U. S. Pension Office, Louisville, a few days ago, by Pension Agent Buell, to Marcus D. Richardson, an aged soldier living at Milton. The cause for granting the pension is total blindness, brought on by injury to the eyes received in the war in 1863. The pension dates back to that year, and amounts to \$11.50.

**JAMES JONES**, of Trimble County, visiting relatives near Dupont, Ind., accidentally shot himself while out gunning, tearing the whole front of his head off.

**CHAS. McCracken**, on trial at Carrollton for killing Frank Williams last May, was acquitted the other night.

In a fight at a funeral in Marshall County, Dempo Loftin killed John Wyatt by stabbing him seven times with a knife.

**ANTHONY CHUTCHER**, a negro, who attempted to rape three little schoolgirls, was taken by a mob and hanged near the towers of the High Bridge. After his body was cut down it was riddled with bullets.

**TYPHOID FEVER** prevails almost as an epidemic in many localities of Louisville, and the physicians reported many fatal cases. The same disease prevails every year to a greater or less extent. Some of the doctors claim that it is due to the use of impure water caused by the use of old, half-decayed wooden pumps, while others claim that it is due to climatic influences.

The other evening Reuben Gray, a boy employed near Louisville, laid down on the grass and went to sleep. While he was sleeping another boy named Grant crept up to him and groaned in an unearthly manner. He was so frightened that he had convulsions, and on the 17th the physicians thought his recovery doubtful.

**D. S. NIXON**, a defeated candidate for jailer of Bath County, sued A. L. Wright for damages in the sum of \$200.00 for alleged libelous words spoken of the plaintiff during his canvass, which words, he alleged, caused his defeat. The jury, after several days' hearing of the case, returned a verdict for the defendant.

The Green River Colored Fair Association will hold a fair at Columbia, October 6 and 7.

**DILLER THOMPSON** has been appointed a granger in the Fifth Kentucky District, and Samuel J. Harlan, a storekeeper and granger in the same district.

**ADAMANT R. D. WILLIAMS** has paid off the Lexington Artillery Company for their services in Rowan County last spring. The amount due the company was nearly three thousand dollars.

The following Kentuckians were granted pensions the other day: Robert Clifford, Horiba; Wm. J. Childers, Campton; James Alburt, New Liberty; Joda Perkins, Heigars; Thomas J. Taylor, Williamsburg; Henry Scott, Panbush; Wm. Willis, Locust Branch.

The Washington Critic tells the following story on a Kentucky Congressman: "Last Sunday Congressman McCreary, of Kentucky, was crossing the Kentucky river at Booneboro, on his way to Lexington, and when the ferryboat reached the shore it swung away just as he was driving off, and Congressman, horse and buggy went down into the stream. The men on the ferry rushed to the rescue and soon took the entire rig in out of the wet, and the trembling and excited ferryman grabbed his dripping passenger. 'Are you hurt, Governor? are you hurt?' he asked over and over again. 'Oh, no,' said the Governor with a soothing smile; 'not a particle. I don't think a drop of water got into my mouth.' 'Thank goodness,' exclaimed the ferryman as he reached him a black bottle. 'It will not spoil the joke to state that Governor McCreary is a practical temperance man, and does not tamper with black bottles at any time.'

After a short session the Louisville Presbytery adjourned until the second Tuesday in November. The trial of the Converse Brothers, publishers of the *Christian Observer*, charged with the violation of the Ninth Commandment, will then be resumed. The prosecution had not finished its testimony.

The corpse of a negro woman came suddenly to life at Lexington, kicked off the coffin lid that was being screwed down, and predicted the end of the world September 29, with the sun and moon dancing a hoedown over the wreck.

For weeks two merchants named Versell and French have been quarreling at Hazard, the seat of Perry County, in the eastern part of the State. Each man has large following, armed with Winchester rifles. The first fight occurred a few days since. One man was killed and three fatally wounded on the French side. The mountainous situation of the place renders details impossible.

**JOSEPH TOLIN** aged about forty-five years, while riding on the flat platform of a street car at Mayville, fell off, the wheel passing over his head fracturing his skull. Death resulted almost instantly.

**W. L. YELMAN** has been appointed coal inspector of Payette County, vice Dr. R. J. O'Mahoney, removed.

## YOUNG GOULD'S MARRIAGE.

**The Millionaire's Family Pleased with His Choice—Further Details of the Ceremony.**

New York, Sept. 16.—George Gould and his bride are not going on a wedding trip. The young couple will spend three weeks at Lindhurst, Jay Gould's summer home, after which George will buy a house in the city and attend to business as usual. There is no doubt that Jay Gould is very much pleased to see his son married. The young man's choice is in every way satisfactory to the family. Further details of the ceremony are as follows:

Miss Edith Kingdon, arrived with her mother on the steamship Servia from Liverpool on Monday, and the wedding took place at Jay Gould's residence at dusk Tuesday evening. Rev. Dr. Washington Choate, of the Presbyterian Church, Irvington, read the marriage service. Jay Gould, Mrs. Gould, George's two brothers, Edward and Howard, and his two sisters, and the bride's mother, were the only persons present. Miss Kingdon and her mother quietly embarked at New York Tuesday noon on Jay Gould's yacht Atlanta, escorted by Mr. George Gould.

At Irvington the party was met by Jay Gould himself, who was with the family carriage. After the wedding, a simple little lunch was spread, and the bride and her mother sat down to a half-hour's chat over the repeat with the groom's family and Jay Gould, who had been prompt to kiss her on the instant that the preacher's ceremony was over, toasted her health and happiness and all prosperity with the husband of his choice. Happiness was linked all around the table.

Until seven o'clock the house remained closed, and visitors who handed in their cards were invited to call at another time. At that hour the family coach again appeared at the door. Mr. George Gould handed his newly-made wife and her mother into it, and the carriage rolled off to the depot to catch the 7:55 train. George and his bride returned to the city on the train, and drove directly to the residence of Mrs. Kingdon, in Thirty-eighth street.

It is rumored that Mr. Gould and Miss Kingdon were married in London about two months ago, and that the ceremony of Tuesday last was performed to avoid disagreeable gossip about an elopement or a forbidden union. Mr. Gould was in London on a pleasure trip at the time, while Miss Kingdon was a member of Daly's company now performing in the English metropolis.

## THE SOCIALISTS.

**A Campaign to Be Inaugurated in America by Emigrants from Germany.**

Bridgewater, Conn., Sept. 16.—Dr. Edward Aveling, Fellow of the University College, London, and his wife, Eleanor Marx Aveling, the youngest daughter of Karl Marx, addressed an audience of some 2,000 people here Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Socialistic-Labor party. Dr. Aveling, as a preliminary to his address, gave the following description of the Socialistic campaign in America, which Tuesday night's meeting inaugurated: This party has a German and an American section. Herr Wilhelm Liebknecht, a member of the Reichstag and one of the leaders of the Socialist party in Germany, will speak in various parts of the United States during the next three months. To the American section Dr. and Mrs. Aveling will give addresses, with the special view of recruiting their numbers from the many labor organizations of America. The Socialistic agitators believe that many workmen, members of these organizations, are in principle, if not avowedly, Socialists. They hope to induce such men to openly avow their socialism, and, while by no means neglecting the objects for which the Knights of Labor, the Trade Union, the Central Labor Union, and kindred organizations work, to regard these as only the means to an end. That end, from the point of view of the Socialists, should be the entire emancipation of labor in all lands from the domination of capital.

## CHOLERA INCREASING.

**It Is Spreading Through Austria—Returns from Japan and Korea.**

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Cholera is gaining ground in Austria. It is worst at Lie, a village near Agram. Of the 900 inhabitants of the village ninety have been stricken and twenty-eight of them died almost immediately. The people distrust the doctors and conceal the sick as long as possible. Doctors are frequently stoned in the streets. In one house a mother and her daughter were found half-naked on the bare floor, writhing in the agony of death, and in another room lay the body of the father, upon which had been thrown the corpse of a son. The villagers are too frightened to help one another.

During the twenty-four hours ending at midnight Tuesday there were 16 new cases and 6 deaths at Trieste and 6 new cases and 2 deaths at Pesth. Turkey has established a five days' quarantine against all arrivals from Danube ports because of the existence of cholera at Buda-Pesth.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 16.—Japan advises that the total number of cholera cases since its first appearance this year is 59,000, of which 37,000 ended fatally.

The cholera is still raging at Seoul, Korea. In July there were 38,500 fatal cases out of a population of 250,000. At Shinahu, 5,000 and at Torai 6,000 deaths in one month are reported.

## Another Bond Call Issued.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury late yesterday afternoon issued a call for \$15,000,000 three percent bonds. The treasury officials are well satisfied with the results of the previous voluntary call, although barely \$1,000,000 was redeemed under it, and have extended it indefinitely. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, the Secretary of the Treasury called \$50,000,000 of bonds. Thus far in the current fiscal year \$32,000,000 have been called and \$1,000,000 redeemed by voluntary surrender. The amount of three per cent outstanding and subject to call is \$91,133,100.

## FARM AND FIRESIDE.

**—Salt should be eaten with nuts to aid digestion.—N. Y. Telegram.**

**—Widows Cake:** One cup flour, two cups meal, half cup molasses, one teaspoonful saleratus, two cups sour milk, little salt.—*Tobacco Blade.*

**—Soda will clean unpainted sinks, tables and floors.** Rub soda and soap on all grease spots; wash with hot water and behold the results.—*Cincinnati Times.*

**—The following are said to be the symptoms of hog cholera:** Drooping ears, low-hanging head, diarrhoea, vomiting, rapid breath and an aversion to light.—*Exchange.*

**—Hash, to be good—and it can be good—must not stew and simmer, and immer and stew, but be heated through as quickly as possible and sent to the table at once.**—*The Caterer.*

**—Never serve potatoes, boiled or baked whole, in a closely-covered dish.** They become sodden and clammy. Cover with a folded napkin that allows the steam to escape, or absorb the moisture.

**—No farmer's wife ought to be too busy to give an hour or more, occasionally, to a few plants and flowers around the house.** The place will look more "home-like" and make a more favorable impression upon observers.—*Practical Farmer.*

**—Fried Scallops:** Wipe each roll in beaten egg, then in fine crumbs, and fry in hot lard or dripping to a fine brown. Shake off the fat in a split spoon and lay in rows on a hot dish. Garnish with parsley. Pass hot cream, mashed potato and cut lemon with them.—*Boston Budget.*

**—Corn Cakes:** Grate raw, green corn that is young and tender; to two cups of grated corn, add two tablespoons of milk or cream, and three well-beaten eggs; salt to taste, and add a tablespoonful of melted butter, and three heaped tablespoons of flour. Drop in spoonfuls on a hot, buttered griddle; brown one side and turn carefully with a broad griddlecake shovel or "turner."—*Cincinnati Times.*

**—Guinea fowls** will go into a house to roost if they have been accustomed to it, though they like to choose a place for themselves, and have a decided liking for trees. It is necessary to keep them in pairs, as they are monogamous. They nearly always steal their nests. They are not remarkably belligerent, but it is not advisable to confine them with other fowls.—*P. F. and Stockman.*

**—If pork has ever soured or spoiled in a barrel, it is not safe to use it for pork again, no matter how thoroughly it may be cleansed.** The cost of a new barrel warranted to preserve the pork is much less than the value of meat which it will hold. It is the true fault may not originally be in the barrel but rather in the modes of management, but having once spoiled a lot of pork the barrel had better hereafter be left to other uses.—*Montreal Witness.*

## PRESERVED FRUITS.

**An Important and Highly Supporting and Strengthening Form of Food.**

That making and selling fruit preserves of all kinds is to be a great industry in this country is beyond question. Very few have any idea of the traffic in sweet fruits, as well as the common dried ones. England alone imports nearly or quite three million pounds sterling in value of sugared fruits and preserves from the south of Europe, annually, and this country is not behind in proportion to its size. Our common people use far more currants, raisins and preserves than the same class in England.

Well-to-do families in New York and the West are falling into the habit of keeping a handsome glass or silver dish of confections and sugared or glass fruits on a side table where people can help themselves to a sweetmeat "when so disposed." Inevitable nibbling at good things is ruinous to health, but when exercise or business have used up the fuel of the system more rapidly than usual, a bonbon may be very profitably enjoyed.

In all South American houses of the least pretension, the cut glass and filled basket of "delices" is as much part of the drawing-room order as flower-vases with us, and sweets are eaten with a freedom unknown at the North. Crystallized fruits appear at every meal, and this use of sugared confections undoubtedly has much to do with the better endurance of heat.

Sugar and fruit in hot countries and hot weather support the system as meat and fat foods do in cold climates. The French troops in Algeria learn this by experience, and depend on sugared sirups to prevent sunstroke and paralysis on hot desert marches. Every oriental traveler of experience knows that sweet dates and honeyed conserves, or grape juice mingled with sugar, as the Turks love it, keep up the strength, and fortify the nerves against prostration by heat better than any phosphate or medicine.

Men at work on a Wisconsin harvest field, when the heat is one hundred degrees in the shade for days together, will hardly feel discomfort if kept up by free draughts of the delicious, refreshing grape-sirup a few farmers' wives know the secret of—the principal thing a northern grape is good for. Our grandfathers knew this principle far enough to send huge jugs of "switchel" to the hot hay-fields; a drink of vinegar, ginger molasses and water, which was a substitute for fruit sirup. Barbary sirup is a sovereign prescription for consumptives of a scrofulous turn, taken by the gill, three or four times a day. Peach preserves with the flavor of the fruit and stones in them can be eaten by persons of poor digestion who could hardly digest common yeast bread, and peach preserve, made as it should be, is far better for the health than the common canned peach, slightly green and rancous from its keeping. Apple-butter and cider apple-sauce are good substitutes for potatoes in working diet, and could be eaten at two of the three meals a day with benefit in season. Preserves are not a more luxurious luxury; they are an important and highly supporting form of food.—*Youth's Companion.*

## TOBACCO IN FRANCE.

**Quantities of the Weed Consumed in Various European Countries.**

Some interesting particulars are published by M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu with regard to the manufacture and consumption of tobacco in France. He quotes official figures, which show that while the quantity of tobacco grown in France itself was about 19,200 tons in 1850, it has been gradually increasing until it is now nearly double that quantity, while the revenue which the state derives from it has increased from \$3,555,000 to nearly \$13,000,000. In other words, while the quantity of tobacco grown has only doubled, the profits of the state, or in other words, of the manufacturers, have nearly quadrupled. The great increase in profit is explained by M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu upon the ground that the expense of manufacturing an additional quantity of tobacco is not anything like that of the first establishment of plant and material. The cultivation and manufacture of tobacco has been a Government monopoly since 1674, and, with the exception of a brief interval during the revolution, has remained so ever since. In this connection M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu gives the following figures showing the quantity of tobacco consumed in the different countries of Europe, and the rate per 100 inhabitants is, according to him, as follows: Spain 110 pounds, Italy 128 pounds, Great Britain, 138 pounds, Russia 182 pounds, Hungary 207 pounds, France 210 pounds, Denmark 224 pounds, Norway 229 pounds, Austria 273 pounds, Germany 336 pounds, Holland 448 pounds and Belgium 560 pounds. In other words, while in Spain little more than one pound per head is consumed, nearly double that quantity is consumed in France, three times as much in Germany, four times as much in Holland and five times as much in Belgium.—*Economist-France.*

## RAPHAEL IN LEGEND.

**A Pretty Story of the Way the Great Master Got a High Inspiration.**

There is a pretty legend connected with the composition of the Sistine Madonna. Raphael, so the story goes, was one time painting an altar piece, which was, for the nonce, veiled from the curious gaze by green curtains while the paint was in process of drying. The artist, weary with his work, had fallen asleep before the closed hangings, but though his body slumbered his wondrous mind still wandered through the realms of fancy, and as he lay in sleep he saw the curtains open and standing before them, surrounded by myriads of cherubim, a glorious vision of the Madonna and Child. For a moment only the apparition lasted, then the painter awoke to find the curtains closed before the altar piece. Next day he received an order to paint a Madonna and Child for the Sistine Chapel, introducing Pope Sixtus. Raphael, still haunted by the remembrance of his dream, resolved to paint what he had seen. He sketched the Madonna surrounded by angel heads, with the green curtains drawn back on both sides. St. Sixtus knelt down in adoration, his tiara resting on the altar ledge. St. Barbara occupied the other side of the painting. The picture was complete, the vision was there and the requirement of the order fulfilled.

Still something was wanting. The bare ledge troubled the artistic eye. Till one day going to his studio he saw two boys leaning on the side looking intently at his work. He seized the happy moment and fixed them on his canvas as the adoring cherubim.—*Munich Cor. Albany Journal.*

Spook went up to the village post-office the other day to have a little gossip with the town loaders, and when he arrived he found a beautiful white horse on a platform, around which was congregated a crowd of curious observers. Upon his arrival the following conversation ensued: Spook—That's a fine horse you have there, my friends, but what have you got him on that platform for? Bystander—Oh, we are having a lying exhibition. The man who tells the biggest lie is to have the horse. Those three men in the box are the judges, and whoever, in their judgment, tells the largest lie is to have the horse as his prize. Wouldn't you like to try it, Mr. Spook? Spook—Oh no, I can't tell a lie. The judges (in chorus)—Give him the horse! Give him the horse!—*Tid-Bits.*

## THE MARKETS.

	CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	53 @ 25
Choice Butchers	34 @ 40
HOGS—Common	30 @ 43
Good Packers	32 @ 47
SHEEP—Good to choice	30 @ 40
FLOCK—Family	32 @ 40
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	78 @ 79
No. 3 red	74 @ 75
Corn No. 2 mixed	66 @ 41
Bye—No. 2 mixed	69 @ 75
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 @ 12
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 @ 10
Good Leaf	8 @ 10
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 @ 10
Lard—Prime Steam	10 @ 7
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	16 @ 18
Ohio Creamery	20 @ 25
APPLES—Prime	1.25 @ 1.50
POTATOES—Per barrel	1.25 @ 1.50
	NEW YORK.
WHEAT—No. 2 red	2.15 @ 2.30
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago	84 @ 85
No. 2 red	84 @ 85
Corn—No. 2 mixed	32 @ 40
Oats—mixed	32 @ 40
PORK—Mess	11 @ 11
LARD—Western	10 @ 12
	CHICAGO.
WHEAT—No. 2 red	80 @ 81
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2	82 @ 83
No. 2 Chicago Spring	78 @ 79
Corn—No. 2 mixed	32 @ 33
Oats—No. 2	32 @ 33
Bye	32 @ 33
PORK—Mess	10 @ 11
LARD—Steam	9 @ 10
	BALTIMORE.
WHEAT—Family	80 @ 85
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2	82 @ 83
Corn—Mixed	32 @ 33
Oats—mixed	32 @ 33
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	12 @ 13
Lard—Refined	10 @ 11
CATTLE—First quality	4 @ 5
HOGS	6 @ 8
	INDIANAPOLIS.
Wheat—No. 2 red	84 @ 85
Corn—No. 2 mixed	32 @ 33
Oats—mixed	32 @ 33
	LOUISVILLE.
WHEAT—No. 1	4 @ 4.50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	38 @ 39
Corn—No. 2 mixed	41 @ 42
Oats—mixed	32 @ 33
PORK—Mess	11 @ 12
LARD—Steam	8 @ 9

## How to Drink Water.

The leading medical journal of France has published a pamphlet protesting against the extravagant use of artificial mineral waters, which, it sets forth, do the double damage of chilling the stomach, thus laying the foundation for gastric catarrh, while the limestone held in deposit in the carbonated waters finds its way to the kidneys and eventually produces Bright's disease. The pamphlet also protests against ice water as a provocative of catarrh in the stomach. It further says: "Water should be drunk cool, but not iced, with the juice of a quarter of a lemon in it. Mineral water should also be drunk with a dash of lemon. Water should always be swallowed slowly. It is not the stomach which is dry, but the mouth and throat. If you toss off a drink of water you throw it through your mouth into your stomach, without doing the former any good, while you injure the latter by loading it with what it does not require. Drink slowly, and keep the water in your mouth for a moment when you begin. If you work in a hot room in hot weather tie a damp cloth around your temples, and you will not experience half the craving for drink you otherwise would."—*N. Y. Times.*

EX-MAYOR LATHROP, Baltimore, Md., says the best cough medicine is Red Star Cough Cure. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

It sounds like a paradox to say that a man is laying up money when he is salting it down.—*Chicago Journal.*

It should be Generally Known that the multitude of diseases of a scrofulous nature generally proceed from a torpid condition of the liver. The blood becomes impure because the liver does not act properly and work off the poison from the system, and the certain results are blotches, pimples, eruptions, swellings, tumors, ulcers and kindred affections, or settling upon the lungs and poisoning their delicate tissues, until ulceration, breaking down, and consumption is established. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will act upon the liver and purify the blood, cure all these diseases.

BETWEEN two thermometers and colleges the degree of cold is drawing ahead of the peach ditty.—*Life.*

**Tennyson's "May Queen."**  
Who knows but if the beautiful girl who during her youth had been blessed with Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" she might have reigned on many another bright May-day. The "Favorite Prescription" is a certain cure for all those disorders to which females are liable.

FOUR heads ought to be better than one. Four lips are certainly better than two.—*Sonneteer Journal.*

FABRICS and CUTICLES are both rendered marvellously white by GLENN'S SCURFUS SOAP.

HALLS HAIR and WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

NAME a cheap country seat—A stump.—*Albany Journal.*

IT is not a dye, and will not stain or injure the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer. Dumb aches can be speedily cured by taking Ayer's Sore Cure. Try it.

MOONLIGHT walks with your best girl are nothing but lovely strolls.—*Lowell Courier.*

The raciest articles are written by horse reporters.—*Texas Siftings.*

IF the doctor orders bark, has not the patient a right to growl?—*N. Y. Ledger.*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it.

WHEN you bury an old animosity never mind a tombstone.

The best cough medicine is Pico's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

WHERE are all the bad actors? Read the answer in the stars.—*N. O. Picayune.*

## All We Ask

Of any one suffering from scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, headache, kidney and liver complaints, that tired feeling, or any disease caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system is that you give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial. We are confident that the medicinal value of this peculiar preparation will soon make itself felt through the system, restoring health, strength and energy. Do not take other articles claimed to be "just as good," but be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. My wife had dyspepsia. She could not keep her food down, and had that oppressive feeling of distress, she had no appetite, and was tired all the time. She tried numerous medicines without being relieved, but the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla did her great deal of good. She has now taken two bottles, and can eat anything she wants without having that distress, and has no trouble in retaining her food." JOHN HATTENFIELD, Marion, Ohio.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

## 100 Doses One Dollar

## ELY'S CREAM BALM

## CATARRH

When applied to the nose, it cures Catarrh of the Nose, Catarrh of the Throat, Catarrh of the Lungs, Catarrh of the Bladder, Catarrh of the Rectum, Catarrh of the Uterus, Catarrh of the Vagina, Catarrh of the Prostate, Catarrh of the Seminal Vesicles, Catarrh of the Testes, Catarrh of the Epididymis, Catarrh of the Spermatic Cord, Catarrh of the Urethra, Catarrh of the Penis, Catarrh of the Scrotum, Catarrh of the Perineum, Catarrh of the Anus, Catarrh of the Rectum, Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, Catarrh of the Cecum, Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, Catarrh of the Pancreas, Catarrh of the Liver, Catarrh of the Stomach, Catarrh of the Duodenum, Catarrh of the Jejunum, Catarrh of the Ileum, Catarrh of the Colon, Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, Catarrh of the Cecum, Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, Catarrh of the Pancreas, Catarrh of the Liver, Catarrh of the Stomach, Catarrh of the Duodenum, Catarrh of the Jejunum, Catarrh of the Ileum, Catarrh of the Colon, Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, Catarrh of the Cecum, Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, Catarrh of the Pancreas, Catarrh of the Liver, Catarrh of the Stomach, Catarrh of the Duodenum, Catarrh of the Jejunum, Catarrh of the Ileum, Catarrh of the Colon, Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, Catarrh of the Cecum, Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, Catarrh of the Pancreas, Catarrh of the Liver, Catarrh of the Stomach, Catarrh of the Duodenum, Catarrh of the Jejunum, Catarrh of the Ileum, Catarrh of the Colon, Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, Catarrh of the Cecum, Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, Catarrh of the Pancreas, Catarrh of the Liver, Catarrh of the Stomach, Catarrh of the Duodenum, Catarrh of the Jejunum, Catarrh of the Ileum, Catarrh of the Colon, Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, Catarrh of the Cecum, Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, Catarrh of the Pancreas, Catarrh of the Liver, Catarrh of the Stomach, Catarrh of the Duodenum, Catarrh of